



ENGLISH LESSONS

هذه النسخة مجانية و أي محاولة لطبع أو إعادة نشر هذه المادة العلمية دون إذن
صاحبها تعرضك للمساءلة القانونية



**Mansoura
University**

Faculty of Arts

**Oriental
Languages**

**English
Language**

For (4th Year)

جميع الحقوق محفوظة لصالح
الجهاز الاعلامي للغات شرقية
المنصورة - عبري

لمزيد من المعلومات تفضلوا بزيارة

[www.fb.com/groups/](http://www.fb.com/groups/Ommsamya)

Ommsamya

1. Everyday talk

❖ Answer the following question:

1- What do you say when you are introduced to someone?

↳ I am pleased to meet you.

2- What do you say if you are inquiring about his health?

↳ How are you

3- What greeting would you give on meeting someone at?

↳ 10 am good morning

↳ 3 pm good afternoon

↳ 6:30 pm good evening

4- If you are remarking in the weather, what would you say?

↳ It is nice today

5- What do you say to someone on his birthday?

↳ Happy birthday

6- What do you say at Christmas?

↳ Merry Christmas

7- When do you say "Excuse me"?

↳ When you want someone's permission

8- What do you say if you haven't heard a remark and want the speaker to repeat again?

↳ Excuse me can you repeat again.

9- If you accidentally pushed a person. What would you say?

↳ I am sorry.

10- If someone thanked you what do you say?

↳ Not at all.

❖ What replay do you give to the following?

1- "Oh, Mr. Green this is Miss Brown"

↳ I'm pleased to meet you

2- How are you?

↳ Fine thank you

3- A merry Christmas

↳ A merry Christmas

4- May I give you another cup of tea

↳ Thank you

5- I'm terribly sorry

↳ Never mind

6-How do you do?

↳ How do you do?

❖ Translate the following into Arabic

Jan had found that many things that he wanted to know weren't in the books which had taught him English. For instance he didn't know what to say when he was introduced to someone or when he met a friend in the street. Mr. Priestley explained these matters to his students and also told them about Christmas and birthday greetings. Hob didn't want to run the risk of missing cake again and found that for once he was right when all the students thanked Mr. Priestley, he murmured "its pleasure" and looked confused.

اكتشف جون أن العديد من الأشياء التي أراد أن يعرفها لم تكن موجودة في الكتب التي علمته اللغة الانجليزية فعلى سبيل المثال لم يكن يعرف ماذا يقول عندما يقدم إلى شخص أو حينما يقابل صديق في الشارع فقد قام السيد بريستلي بشرح ذلك إلى طلابه وأخبرهم عن التحية في الكريسماس واعياد الميلاد فلم يكن هوب يرغب في فقدان الكيك مرة أخرى ووجد أنه لأول مرة يكون على صواب ، وحينما شكر كل الطلاب السيد بريستلي قام هوب بالغممة " انها لمتعة" ونظر اليهم بارتباك.

2. Parts Of Speech

Give the following sentences into subject and predicates
And show their type (Noun or Noun Phrase or Pronoun)

Subject		Predicates	
Subject		Verb	Object
1	Margret (Noun)	Got	Some chocolates yesterday
2	The book (Noun)	baked	Some cake for tea
3	All the pictures on the wall (Noun Phrase)	Are	Pretty.
4	Mr. Priestley (Noun)	Put	The flowers on the table
5	She (Pronoun)	opened	The door
6	My husband's ideas about grammar(Noun Phrase)	Are	Better than mine
7	Mr. and Miss Priestley (Noun Phrase)	Are	Fond of music
8	He (Pronoun)	Showed	Me the books in his study
9	That young man (Noun Phrase)	Wants	To marry her
10	She (Pronoun)	Has put	There blanket and some sheets.

❖Put in Noun or Noun Phrase instead of the pronouns:

- 1- He (Ali) went to visit him (his friend)
- 2- They (Those books) don't belong to them (the students), but they (these books) do.
- 3-They (My mother) laid it (the fish) and then cooked it (the rice), [two different objects].
- 4- They (my friends) held one in their hands.
- 5- They (Friends) like drinking it (tea), but they (My parents) don't like drinking it (tea), [two objects].
- 6- She (Sally) was the pretties one (girl) that (Ali) knows.

3. Hob tells true story

❖Translate the following into Arabic:

Hob sat in the doctor's waiting -room. On chairs round the wall other patients were sitting. Some had coughs, some had colds and some had headaches. They all looked sad, except Hob who was reading an exciting story in a magazine. Just then the doctor came in to say he was ready to see the next person. Hob got up and went into the consulting-room.

Before hob could say a word, the doctor said, "Now what's your trouble? Lie down there and we'll have a look at you unfasten your jacket and your shirt, please. I'll listen to your heart." Hob tried to speak but the doctor interrupted and ordered him to say "Ninety-nine". Hob said it. "Now let me see your throat" said the doctor. "Open your mouth wide". The doctor had a good look, and then he said "Well, young man, you are not ill at all. There's Nothing wrong with you". "I know there isn't" said Hob. "I just came to get a bottle medicine for my uncle.

جلس هوب في عيادة الطبيب وعلى المقاعد بطول الجدار جلس مرضى آخرون بعضهم يعاني من السعال وبعضهم من البرد وبعضهم من الصداع جميعهم يبدون تعساء فيما عدا هو الذي قرأ قصة مثيرة بمجلة وعندما دخل الطبيب ليعلن أنه على استعداد

لدخول الشخص التالي نهض هوب ومضى إلى حجرة الكشف قبل أن يتفوه بكلمة قال الطبيب ما هي مشكلتك الان نام هناك دعني أفحص حلقك" افتح فمك ع آخره القى الطبيب نظرة فاحصة قال حسناً أيها الشاب لست مريض على الإطلاق ليس هناك ما يدعي القلق قال هوب أنا أعرف هذا أنا اتيت لأخذ دواء لعمي.

❖ **Translate the following idioms:**

- 1- That will do.
- 2- You are run down.
- 3- You can't burn the candle at booth end.
- 4- That is just the thing.
- 5- Take it easy.
- 6- It will work wonders.
- 7- You'll soon be as fit as fiddle.

❖ **Write a questions for these answers:**

- 1- **I bought some banon and some butter**
↳ What did you buy?
- 2- **Frieda is going to buy some coffee.**
↳ What is Frieda going to do?
- 3- **Pedro will be the doctor.**
↳ Who will be the doctor?
- 4- **No, madam, this bacon isn't salty at all.**
↳ Is this bacon salty?
- 5- **I want some Danish butter.**
↳ What do you want?
- 6- **No, I want Danish butter.**
↳ Do you want Danish butter?
- 7- **The price has gone up because of the failure of the coffee crop.**
↳ Why has the price gone up?
- 8- **It is 55p a pound.**
↳ How much is it?
- 9- **You pay at the desk,**
↳ Where do I pay?
- 10- **Yes, Hob, you may tell us the story.**
↳ May I tell you a story?
- 11- **No, I don't sleep very well.**
↳ Do you sleep very well?
- 12- **The pain is in my chest.**
↳ Where is the pain?
- 13- **I get it when I breathe**
↳ When do you get it?
- 14- **Yes, I do smoke a lot.**
↳ Do you smoke a lot?
- 15- **No, I haven't lost weight.**
↳ Have you lost weight?
- 16- **I'm going to Cornwall.**
↳ Where are you going?

17- I am going with Jan.

👉 Who are you going with?

18- My husband is much better.

👉 How is your husband?

4. Margret Priestley's Birthday Morning

❖ Translate the following into Arabic:

Children always enjoy their birthdays. When they come down stairs to breakfast they find their presents on the table. They cut the string with a pen-knife because they want to see what is inside the parcels. It is very exciting, and no one minds if they sometimes forget to say thank you. On her eleventh birthday Margaret got a lovely doll, two records, a silver pencil, and some armchairs for her dolls' house and enormous box of chocolates. The gardener had cut a bunch of roses especially for her birthday. Margaret forgot to eat her breakfast, but John, her brother, pretended to be bad-tempered and said he was hungry.

يتمتع الأطفال دائماً بأعياد ميلادهم وعندما ينزلون الدرج لتناول طعام الافطار يجدون أبائهم على الطاولة يقطعون الخط بسكين رفيع لأنهم يرغبون في رؤية ما بداخل الطرود ، ومن المثير للغاية ولا يمانع أحد لو نسي في بعض الأحيان أن يقول شكراً لك وفي عيد ميلادها الحادي عشر حصلت مارغريت على دمية جميلة واثنين من التسجيلات وقلم رصاص من الفضة وبعض الكراسي ليبيت ديمتها وعلبة صندوق كبيرة من الشوكولاته وقام البستاني بقطع مجموعة من الورود خصيصاً لعيد ميلادها . نسيت مارغريت أن تناول وجبة فطورها ولكن جون شقيقها تظاهر بأنه سيء المزاج وقال انه كان جائعاً .

5. Frieda writes a letter home

❖ Translate the following into Arabic:

It was the sixteenth of December. Frieda went for a ride in the bus to see Covent Garden. She bought a ticket from the conductor. When she got off she could smell the fruit and flowers in the market. She noticed that everyone seemed to be in a hurry. Some men were carrying large boxes of vegetables, and others were trying to sell big Christmas trees. As Frieda looked at them she thought of her own home. The most wonderful moment of all the year was when she saw the Christmas tree with its candles lighted. Before she went to bed on Christmas Eve she used to go outside and see the snow on the mountains and the frosty light of the stars on the dark blue sky. She was glad that she was going home for Christmas.

أنه السادس عشر من ديسمبر حين ذهبت فريدا بواسطة الاتوبيس لكي ترى حديقة كوفنت ، اشترت تذكرة من بائع التذاكر . وعندما خرجت من الاتوبيس شمت رائحة الفاكهة والزهور في السوق ولاحظت أن الجميع يبدون في عجلة وبعض الرجال يحملون صناديق الخضروات وآخرون يحالون بيع أشجار الكريسماس وبينما كانت فريدا تنتظر إليهم فكرت في بيتها واسعد لحظة في كل الأعوام هي لحظة رؤيتها لشجرة الكريسماس وشموعها المضاءة وقبل أن تذهب للنوم في عيد الكريسماس اعتادت ان تخرج وترى الجليد على الجبال والأضواء الجليدية للنجوم في السماء الزرقاء الداكنة كانت فريدا سعيدة لعودتها لبلدها في الكريسماس .

❖ Answer the following question

1- Why was Frieda excited?

👉 Because she will be with her family on a holiday after a week.

2- Why had she enjoyed her stay in English?

👉 Because Mr. Priestley and her fellow-students are all nice to her

3- Why was she glad to go back home?

👉 Because there is no place better than home.

4- When did she expect to arrive in Basle?

↳ On Friday morning.

5- Why did she want someone to meet her?

↳ Because she has a lot of luggage,

6- What did she ask her mother to let her do?

↳ She wanted to invite her friend Jan to spend Christmas with her family

7- Why did she want to invite her friend Jan to spend Christmas with her family?

↳ Because his father and mother died last year and he can't go home for Christmas

8- Why hadn't she invited him at time of writing her letter?

↳ Because she thought it would be better to ask her mother first.

9- What is Covent Grand?

↳ Covent Grand is London's big wholesale market for fruit, vegetables and flowers.

10-What had she seen there?

↳ She saw some big Christmas trees.

11-What tree did she think would be more beautiful than any that she saw here?

↳ The tree with candles lights in their sitting room.

12- What did she sent in the letter?

↳ She sent the words and music of a song.

13- What presents was she taking home?

↳ Football, a box of pens and pencils, some gloves, woolen jumper, and a clock work train.

14- Why didn't she tell her father and mother what their present was?

↳ She wanted to make, a surprise

15- Who had made the mince pies?

↳ Mrs. Priestley made them

16- Why did she want her father to put on his big coat when he went out?

↳ So as not to catch a cold.

6. The Railway Station

❖ Translate the following into Arabic:

Victoria Station is always busy, and it is especially busy at Christmas time. On every one of the seventeen platforms, porters and passengers are walking or running. Some passengers are in a hurry to catch a train that is nearly due out, while others are eating a bun or a sandwich, or having a cup of coffee from a refreshment room before they start. Many people have bought a paper or a magazine from the bookstall to read on the journey. The porters are carrying trunks and suitcases to the trains. Usually they push the luggage on their trucks.

The passengers buy their tickets and show them to ticket collector, who stands at the end of the platform. They hurry to find their seats. The signal is green. The train starts.

محطة فيكتوريا دائماً مشغولة وخاصة في فترة عيد الميلاد على كل واحد من الأرصفة السبعة عشر شيالون وركاب منهم من يمشي ومنهم من يجري بعض الركاب يسرعون للحاق بالقطار الذي على وشط المغادرة في حين أن آخرين يأكلون الكعك أو بعض السندوتشات أو يتناولون فنان من القهوة في غرفة المرطبات قبل أن تبدأ رحلتهم وقد اشترى كثير من الناس الجرائد والمجلات من كشك الكتب لقراءتها في الرحلة كما يقوم الشيالون بحمل العربات الصغيرة والحقائب إلى القطارات وعادة ما يدفعون الأمتعة على شاحناتهم الصغيرة .

يقوم الركاب بشراء تذاكرهم وعرضها على المحصل الذي يقف في نهاية الرصيف ثم يسارعون للعثور على مقاعدهم وحينما تكون الإشارة خضراء يتحرك القطار .

❖ **Answer the following questions:****1- Where does one buy a ticket?**

↳ From the booking office

2- Mention two kinds of ticket.

↳ Single or return tickets.

3- Where can you wait for a train?

↳ You can wait on the platform

4- Where can you buy a newspaper?

↳ From the bookstall

5- What do porters use to take luggage to the train?

↳ They use the trucks

6- What is put on a suitcase to show where it is going?

↳ They put labels

7- What are a through train, a stopping train, an express?

↳ A through train is due out at 8.50; the signals are already green.

↳ A stopping train it stops five or six stations.

↳ Express train has a long journey and it has sleeping cars.

8- Who is the chief man at a station?

↳ That man station master

9- What do you call food and drink like tea, sandwiches, buns, biscuits?

↳ Breakfast.

10- What is the left -luggage office?

↳ A place where you can keep your luggage

11- What is a platform ticket?

↳ The tickets which allow you go onto the platform.

12- Who examines the platform ticket?

↳ The collector

7. Plurals Of Nouns❖ **Give the plural of the following**

Noun	Plural	Noun	Plural	Noun	Plural
House	Houses	Piano	Pianos	Knife	Knives
Mouse	Mice	Dish	Dishes	Thief	Thieves
Roof	Roofs	Baby	Babies	Tooth	Teeth
Potato	Potatoes	Valley	Valleys	Child	Children
Box	Boxes	Sheep	Sheep	Leaf	Leaves

❖ **Give the singular of the following**

Noun	singular	Noun	singular
Horses	Horse	Loaves	Loaf
Kisses	Kiss	Feet	Foot
Flies	Fly	Deer	Deer
Donkeys	Donkey	Churches	church

❖ Choose the correct answer:

1. The news (is – are) very interesting today.
2. Some people (is – are) coming today.
3. Hob's trousers (is – are) torn.
4. The furniture in the room (is – are) of good quality.
5. His information (is – are) not correct.
6. The news on the radio (was – were) good.
7. The scissors (is – are) new.

8. Gender In English

❖ We can add "ess" to form the Feminine:

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Poet	Poetess	Manager	Manageress
Host	Hostess	Lion	Lioness
Actor	Actress	Prince	Princess
Waiter	Waitress		

❖ We can add the word "woman" to form the Feminine

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Doctor	Woman-doctor	teacher	Woman-

❖ We can change a part of the word to form the Feminine:

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Landlord	Landlady	Postmaster	Postmistress
Policeman	Policewoman	Gentleman	Gentlewoman
Englishman	Englishwoman		

❖ Masculine words with different feminine:

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Widower	Widow	Cock	Hen
King	Queen	Gander	Goose
Sir	Madam	Uncle	Aunt
Horse	Mare	Brother	Sister
Hero	Heroine	Bridegroom	Bride
Drake	Duck	Duke	Duckess
Bull	Cow	Nephew	Niece

9. Hob's Story Of His Uncle Tom

❖ Answer the following question:

1. What is the difference between a "refreshment room" and "restaurant"?
 ↳ The restaurant serves food and drinks but refreshment room serves drinks only.
2. Why was Hob glad to go to the restaurant?
 ↳ لأنه سوف يتناول الافطار لأنه كان جوعان . لأنه سوف يتناول الافطار لأنه كان جوعان .
3. What did Hob have for breakfast?
 ↳ ماذا تناول هوب على الافطار ؟
 ↳ He had bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade and three cups of coffee.
4. Why was Hob remained just now of Uncle Tom?
 ↳ ماذا ظل هوب منتظراً العم توم
 ↳ لأن عمه اعتاد العمل في محطة السكة الحديد
5. What was the name of the station where Uncle Tom worked?
 ↳ Lawton Cross.
6. How long did he work there?
 ↳ He worked there for 50 years
7. Why did the Railways Board arrange a farewell ceremony?
 ↳ To celebrate the retirement of Uncle Tom
8. Why did Uncle Albert and Hob go to visit Tom?
 ↳ Because he hasn't seen him for a long time.
9. Why could Albert open the front door?
 ↳ Because it was unlocked
10. Where was Uncle Tom sitting?
 ↳ He was sitting outside on the step of the carriage
11. What had he on his head?
 ↳ His head was covered with a sack.
12. Why wasn't he sitting in the carriage was "non-smoking"
 ↳ To smoke his pipe as the carriage was "non-smoking".

10. Meals

I like to lay the table carefully, especially when Mr. Priestley has an important visitor to dinner. I put out the cutlery, which I clean and polish every week, and I sharpen the carving-knife because I know Mr. Priestley hates a blunt one. The cutlery is kept in a drawer in the sideboard; the wine glasses are on shelves in the sideboard.

أحب أن أرتب الطاولة بعناية وخاصة عندما يكون هناك زائراً هاماً للسيد بريستلي لتناول العشاء أنا أقوم بوضع السكاكين والتي أقوم بتنظيفها وتلميعها كل أسبوع كما أقود بشحن سكين التقطيع لأنني أعرف السيد بريستلي يكره السكين حادة يتم الاحتفاظ ادوات المائدة في درج في البوفيه وكؤوس النبيذ على أرفف في البوفيه .

Many of our visitors, especially if they are Americans, like ice in the drinking-water. Luckily we have a refrigerator in the kitchen so I can always get ice. I am glad that I know how to do all these things well, because Joe (that's the man I am going to marry) is trying to buy a little cafe in the High Street, and when we are married I'm going to help him to run the cafe. There won't be a nicer cafe than ours anywhere in England; you *must come and see it when it is opened*

العديد من زوارنا خصوصاً إذا كانوا من الأميركيين يحبون الجليد في مياه الشرب ولحسن الحظ لدينا الثلاجة في المطبخ حيث أستطيع ان احصل دائماً على الثلج انا سعيدة لأنني أعرف كيف نفعل كل هذه الأمور بشكل جيد ، لأن جو (هذا الرجل الذي سوف اتزوجه) يحاول شراء مقهي صغير في الشارع الرئيسي وعندما نتزوج سأذهب لمساعدته على تشغيل المقهى لن يكون هناك نقهى أجمل من مقهانا في أي مكان في إنجلترا ، يجب أن تأتي وتشاهدينه عند افتتاحه .

❖ Answer the following questions

1- What did Frieda want to know about English meals?

↳ She wants to know about food, cooking and how to lay table.

2- What are the names of the usual meals?

↳ Breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

3- What is the "continental breakfast"?

↳ A breakfast of rolls, butter and coffee.

4- What, does Mrs. Priestley say, is "the usual English breakfast"?

↳ Corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast and tea or coffee.

5- What is the difference (in English) between marmalade and Jam?

↳ The marmalade is made of oranges.

6- Where does a business man in London usually go for lunch?

↳ He goes to a café or a restaurant.

7- What do the Priestley's have for lunch?

↳ Meat, potatoes, salad and pickles with a pudding or fruit

8- Mrs. Priestley said that afternoon tea was hardly a meal. What phrase did she use to describe it?

↳ She said that it is a social occasion.

9- What did they have for their special dinner?

↳ They began with soup, fish, roast chicken with potatoes and vegetable.

10- Why was this a special dinner?

↳ It is the biggest meal of the day.

11-What is a "high tea"?

↳ It is the "afternoon tea" where you try to hold of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter.

12- What are the table-mats used?

↳ They are used to protect table from hot plates and dishes.

13-What is cutlery?

↳ They are a group knives, spoons and a fork

14- What is a carving-knife used for?

↳ It is used for cutting the food.

11. The Family

Despite the problems in the world today, we still try to lead a good life. What else can we do? Certainly, one of the roads to a good life is a good marriage. Yet that seems to be a hard thing to find these days. Marriage has been under severe stress in recent years, as is shown by the large number of divorces, and Alvin Toffler, in the following essay, tells us that we are in for more changes in the future.

على الرغم من مشاكل العالم اليوم ، فما زلنا نحاول أن نعيش حياة جيدة . ماذا يمكننا أن نفعل فالبتأكيد ان احد طرق الحياة الكريمة هو الزواج الناجح ولكن يبدو أن هذا شيء من الصعب العثور عليه هذه الأيام . لقد كان الزواج تحت ضغط شديد في السنوات الأخيرة ، كما هو واضح من حالات الطلاق الكثيرة ، اليون توفلر ، في المقال التالي يخبرنا أن هناك المزيد من التغييرات في المستقبل .

The typical pre-industrial family not only had a good many children, but numerous other dependents as well-grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. Such as "extended" families were well suited for survival in slow-paced agricultural societies. But such families are hard to transplant .They are immobile.

الأسرة النموذجية ما قبل الثورة الصناعية لا تتكون فقط من العديد من الأطفال ، ولكن أيضاً العديد من التابعين مثل الأجداد والأعمام والعمات وأبناء العمومة فمثل هذه الأسر الممتدة مناسبة تماماً للبقاء في المجتمعات الزراعية التي تسير بخطى بطيئة ولكن هذه الأسر من الصعب انتقالهم لعدم قدرتهم على الحركة .

Industrialism demanded masses of workers ready and able to move off the land in pursuit of jobs, and to move again whenever necessary. Thus the extended family gradually shed its excess weight and the so called "nuclear" family emerged-a stripped down, portable family unit consisting only of parents and small set of children. This new style family, far more mobile than the traditional extended family, become the standard model in all the industrial countries.

تطلبت الصورة الصناعية مجموعة كبيرة من العمال الجاهزين والقادرين على الانتقال بعيداً سعيًا وراء فرص العمل ، والانتقال مرة أخرى إذا لزم الأمر ، وهكذا فإن الأسرة الممتدة انخفضت تدريجياً وظهرت ما تسمى السرة "النوية" التي تجردت فأصبحت أسرة متنقلة تتكون فقط من الآباء والأمهات ومجموعة صغيرة من الأطفال . هذا النمط الجديد للعائلة بعيداً كل البعد عن السرة الممتدة التقليدية حيث أصبحت النموذج القياسي في جميع البلدان الصناعية .

Super-industrialism, however, the next stage of eco-technological development, requires even higher mobility. Thus we may expect many among the people of the future to carry the streamlining process a step further by remaining childless, cutting the family down to its most elemental components, a man and a woman. Two people, perhaps with matched careers, will prove more efficient at navigating through education and social shoal, through job changes and geographic relocations, than the ordinary child cluttered family .Indeed anthropologist Margret Mead has pointed out that we may already be moving toward a system under which families whose principal function would be childrearing, "leaving the rest of the population free to function for the first time in the history – as individuals".

ومع ذلك فإن المرحلة الصناعية التي تلت مرحلة التطور التكنولوجي للبيئة تطلبت نسبة أعلى من التنقل وهكذا يمكنك ان تتوقع الكثير من الناس في المستقبل أن يقوموا بتنفيذ عملية تبسيط وهي خطوة أبعد من خلال البقاء وبدون أطفال وتقليل عدد العائلة وصولاً إلى مكوناتها الأساسية ، رجل وامرأة يعيشون مع الناس وربما بمهن متطابقة سيكون أكثر كفاءة في التنقل خلال الحدود التعليمية والاجتماعية ومن خلال إحداث تغييرات في الوظيفة والتنقلات والجغرافية من الأسرة التي تعول أطفال في الواقع أشارت عالمة الأنثروبولوجيا مارغريت ميد إلى أننا قد سبق أن أخذنا خطوة نحو نظام بموجبه ، سيكون الوظيفة الأساسية الأسرة هي تربية الأطفال تاركين بقية السكان بدون وظائف للمرة الأولى في تاريخ كأفراد .

12. Cities

One change that has occurred in the recent history is that more and more people are moving to cities. Unfortunately, as Eric Sevaried points out in the following essay, more people may be living in cities today than in medieval times (about 1000 years ago) but the living conditions haven't improved much. From "Dirt, Grime, and cruel crowding" Eric Sevaried.

تغيير واحد قد ظهر في التاريخ الحديث هو ان المزيد والمزيد من الناس قاموا بالانتقال للمدن وكما وضع ايريك سيفاريد في المقال التالي أن عدد اكبر من الأشخاص حالياً يعيش في المدن عن العصور الوسطى (من أكثر من 1000 سنة) ولكن الظروف المعيشية لم تتحسن كثيراً

One way to go quietly insane is to think hard about the concept of eternity "another way for anyone living in a megalopolis like New York, is to think hard about "progress. The eerie sensation comes over one that true progress reached the end of its cable some years ago and is now recoiling upon us, an unstoppable juggernaut smashing masses of human beings back toward medieval conditions of life.

طريق واحد يؤدي بك إلى الجنون وهو التفكير الشاق في مفهوم الخلود وطريق آخر لا شخص يعيش في احدى المدن العملاقة كنيويورك هو التفكير الشاق في التقدم . الاحساس الغريب الذي يسيطر على الشخص هو أن التقدم الحقيقي وصل إلى نهاية قدرته من سنوات مضت ونكص الان علينا عاتية ل تحطيم جماهير البشر لا يمكن توقيفها . تعود إلى الظروف المعيشية للعقود الوسطى .

The streets are littered with cigarette and cigar butts, paper wrapping, and particles of food. And dog droppings. How long before they become indistinguishable from the gutters of medieval towns when slop pails were emptied from the second story windows?

وتناثرت الشوارع بأعقاب السجائر والأغلفة الورقية وبقايا الطعام وفضلات الكلاب كم من الوقت لازم حتى لا يمكن تمييزهم عن مزاريب مدن العصور الوسطى عندما افرغت دلاء اندلق من نوافذ الطابق الثاني .

Thousands of New York women no longer attend evening services in their churches. They fear assault as they walk the few steps from bus or subway station to their apartment houses. The era of the medieval footpad has returned and as in the dark ages the cry for help brings no assistance, for even grown men know they would be cut down before the police could arrive.

الآلاف من نساء نيويورك لم يعدن يحضرن الخدمات الليلية في كنائسهم يخافون الاعتداء أثناء سيرهم هذه الخطوات من محطات الاتوبيس او مترو الانفاق إلى شققهم السكنية . عهد قطاع الطرق في العصور الوسطى قد عاد وكما كان في العصور المظلمة أن نداء الأستغاثة لا يجلب أي مساعدة وحتى الرجال البالغين يعلمون انهم سيتم اصابتهم من قبل وصول الشرطة .

A thousand years ago in Europe, acres of house and shops were demolished and their inhabitants forced elsewhere so that great cathedrals could be built, for decades the townspeople stepped the townspeople stepped around pits in the streets, clambered over maps and piles of umber, breathed mother dust and slept and woke to the crashing noise of construction the cathedrals, when finished, stood half-empty six days a week, but most of them had beauty.

من آلاف السنين في أوروبا هدمت فدادين من المنازل والمحال التجارية واجبرت سكانها في أماكن أخرى بحيث يمكن بناء الكاتدرائيات الكبيرة على مدار العقود كان سكان المدينة يخطون خطواتهم حول الحفر المتواجدة في الشوارع ، التسلق على الحبال وأكوام من الأخشاب يتنفسون غبار الهاون ويستيقظون على ضجيج المباني . عند الانتهاء من الكاتدرائيات بقيت نصف فارغة لمدة ستة أيام في الأسبوع ولكن معظمهم كان محتواه الجمال .

Today, the ugly office skyscrapers go up, shops and graceful home are obliterated, their inhabitant's forces away, and after year New Yorkers step around the pits, stumble through the wooden cat walks, breathe the fine mist of dust. Absorb the hammering noise night and day, and telephone in vain for carpenter or plumber.

واليوم ترتفع مكاتب ناطحات السحاب القبيحة والمتاجر وطمس المنازل الرشيقة واجبار ساكنيها على الابتعاد وسنة تلو الأخرى اقترب سكان نيويورك خطوة نحو الحفر والتعثر من خلال المنصات الخشبية وتنفس الرذاذ الخفيف من الغبار واستيعاب ضوضاء الدق ليل ونهار والاتصال عبثاً بحثاً عن نجار او سباك .

13. Question Tag

⊙ يتكون السؤال المذيل من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص وضمير الفاعل .

جملة مثبتة	ضمير الفاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص منفي
جملة منفية	ضمير الفاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص مثبت

❖ الجملة المثبتة يضاف لها سؤال مذيل منفي .

⊙ الجملة المنفية يضاف لها سؤال مذيل مثبت .

❖ الأفعال المنفية في السؤال المذيل لابد أن تكون دائماً مختصرة .

⊙ الفاعل في السؤال المذيل لابد أن يكون ضمير .

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| ⊙ Its hot today, isn't it? | ⤴ Yes, it is. |
| ⊙ The manager arrived late, didn't he? | ⤴ Yes, he did, |
| ⊙ Ragab won't come to the party, will he? | ⤴ No, he won't. |
| ⊙ Salah hasn't bought a car, has he? | ⤴ No, he hasn't. |

❖ Put "Question phrase" of each of the following sentences:

- 1- You know what I mean, didn't you?
- 2- You don't need any help Do you?
- 3- You are Mr. Brown?
- 4- He is Mr. Smith?
- 5- You have met Mr. Priestly?
- 6- You haven't met Priestly?
- 7- You met Mr. Priestly in Paris?
- 8- You didn't meet Mr. Priestly in Paris?
- 9- You were in Mr. Priestly's class?
- 10-You weren't in Mr. Priestly's class?
- 11-You haven't been Mr. Priestly's class,.....?
- 12-This is Danish better,.....?
- 13-You haven't any Australian butter,.....?
- 14-This coffee was ground today.....?
- 15-This coffee wasn't ground last week.....?
- 16-The coffee will be good,.....?
- 17-The coffee won't be good.....?
- 18-You gave me the bill,.....?

14. The Past Continuous Tense

Use the verb "help" into three sentences with three different meanings:

- 1- He helped himself to potatoes.
- 2- I am sure he can't help talking if he eats the parrot.
- 3- That will help him to speak.

Put all the verbs in the following into the Past Continuous Tense.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1- Hob <u>told</u> a story, | ↳ was telling |
| 2- Margret <u>is</u> writing a letter, | ↳ was |
| 3- We <u>are</u> listening to the well, | ↳ were |
| 4- Jan and Olaf <u>swam</u> in the river. | ↳ were swimming |
| 5- Mr. Priestley <u>has written</u> a book. | ↳ was writing |
| 6- The boys <u>have</u> worked very hard. | ↳ were working |
| 7- The gardener <u>digs</u> in the garden. | ↳ was digging |
| 8- Jan <u>will play</u> football tomorrow. | ↳ was playing |
| 9- They <u>will look</u> at the pictures next week. | ↳ were looking |

Put the verb in brackets into past Continuous Tense

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1- Hob got off the bus while it (go) | ↳ was going |
| 2- Jan (walk) home when he saw Frieda. | ↳ was walking |
| 3- I came into the room because the boys (make) a lot of noise. | ↳ we're making |
| 4- Jan hurt his leg while he (play) football. | ↳ was travelling |
| 5- The car hit the tree while it (travel) at 60 miles an hour. | ↳ was travelling |

Put in the correct tense:

- 1- He (read) **was reading** a book when I (see) **saw him**
- 2- The cat (eat) **was eating** its supper when the ceiling (fall) **fell down**.
- 3- We (sing) **were singing** a song when Pedro (come) **came** into the down.
- 4- While Mr. Priestly (give) **was giving** a lesson , Sally the cat (jump) **was jumping** on his table
- 5- When the phone bell (ring) **rang** I (work) **was working** in the garden.
- 6- The rain (begin) **began** to fall while we (watch) **were watching** the boys playing football.
- 7- I (see) **was seeing** some beautiful dresses in the shop window when I (come) **came** to the class yesterday
- 8- Just got (get) **was getting** interested in my work, I (have) **had** to go home.
- 9- Mr. Priestly (write) **wrote** that book, while he (live) **was living** in Scotland.
- 10-As hob (come) **was coming** to the class he (buy) **bought** some cakes.

Put reflexive pronoun into the space:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1- Olaf cut when he was shaving. | ↳ himself |
| 2- Aunt Agnis saw in the mirror. | ↳ herself |
| 3- The cat saw In the mirror. | ↳ Itself |
| 4- We saw in the mirror. | ↳ ourselves |
| 5- The children saw in the mirror. | ↳ Themselves |

- 6- I taught To play the piano. ➞ myself
 7- The dog tried to bite me, but bit by mistake. ➞ Itself
 8- One can easily lose In the wood. ➞ oneself
 9- Jan and Frieda lost there yesterday. ➞ themselves
 10- There are plenty of cakes here, boy. Help..... ➞ yourself

ضمير تأكيدي منعكس Put Emphasizing pronoun

- 1- I made that box all by ➞ myself
 2- The children carried the chairs to the room..... ➞ themselves
 3- "Now, children, you must do this work ➞ yourselves
 4- "Do you think, Margret that you could cook the dinner..... today? ➞ yourself
 5- This aero plane flies by ➞ itself

اللَّهُمَّ اقسَمْ لَنَا مِنْ خَشْيَتِكَ مَا يَحُولُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ مَعَاصِيكَ، وَمِنْ طَاعَتِكَ مَا تَبَلِّغُنَا بِهِ جَنَّتِكَ، وَمِنْ اليَقِينِ مَا تَهْوُونَ بِهِ عَلَيْنَا مَصِيبَاتِ الدُّنْيَا، وَمَتَّعْنَا بِأَسْمَاعِنَا وَأَبْصَارِنَا وَقُوتِنَا مَا أَحْيَيْتَنَا، وَاجْعَلْهُ الْوَارِثَ مِنَّا، وَاجْعَلْ ثَأْرَنَا عَلَى مَنْ ظَلَمَنَا، وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى مَنْ عَادَانَا، وَلَا تَجْعَلْ مَصِيبَتَنَا فِي دِينِنَا، وَلَا تَجْعَلِ الدُّنْيَا أَكْبَرَ هَمِّنَا، وَلَا تَبْلُغْ عَلْمَنَا، وَلَا تُسَلِّطْ عَلَيْنَا مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُنَا

و أخيراً و ليس بآخر ، يتمنى لكم الجهاز الإعلامي للغات شرقية المنصورة - عبري
 دوام النجاح في الامتحانات ، و كذا في حياتكم المستقبلية .

نسأل الله العلي القدير أن ينفعنا و ينفع بنا ؛ و نسألكم الدعاء لكل من ساهم في وصول هذا العمل إليكم
 و كل عام و أنتم بخير